Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1884

VOL. XXIV. NO. 7486

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

London, May 3.—Silver bullion, firm, 52d per oz. Consols for money, 101 5-16; account, 101 7-16; money, 3½; U. S. Bonds—4s, 126½; 4½s, 116.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TACOMA, May 2.—Sailed—Br Ella S. Vigelius, Newcastle, N. S. W.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived—Str Ohio, from Aspinwall.

HALT HORN, May 3.—Cleared—Sh Gatherer, for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Arrived—Sh Peter Nanaimo; bk Henry Bock, Seattle.

Sailed—Bk Clarissa P. Cutler, Cork; ship Discoverer; bktn Kitchitan, Tacoma; bktn J. A. Garfield, Columbia river.

ASTORIA, May 3.—6 A. M.—Clear, calm. Also down—5:45 P. M.—Clear; str Columbia, and left up at 6:30 A. M.; str Gipsy down at 9 A. M.

CAPE HANCOCK, May 3.—5 A. M.—Clear, light west; velocity 24 miles. Passed in at 11:55 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Sailed—Sh Onward, 3 M; ger, Hilton, for Puget sound, 7 P. M.—Fresh northwest.

ASTORIA, May 4.—9 A. M.—Raining; wind, SE. State—1 salmon steamer down. 2 A. M.—Str Columbia, down. 3 A. M.—Str Wilson G. Hunt, down. 6 P. M.—Clear, west wind.

CAPE HANCOCK, May 4.—8 A. M.—Clear, calm. 2 P. M.—Str Wilson G. Hunt, to California packers. 3 P. M.—Str Columbia, down. 4 P. M.—Bktn Tam O'Shanter, up from Astoria. 5 P. M.—Bar rough; raining; wind, NW. 6 P. M.—Bktn Tam O'Shanter returned and anchored in Baker's bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Sailed—Sch Fearless, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, May 1.—Entered out—Br sh Victoria, for Victoria.

FALMOUTH, April 22.—Arrived—Br sh Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—Cleared—Br sh Portland.

CARDIFF, May 1.—Sailed—Sh Fannie Troop, for Portland.

FALMOUTH, April 22.—Arrived—Br sh Pierce, from Portland.

LONDON, April 21.—Sailed—Br sh Pierce, for Seattle.

BRISTOL, May 2.—Sailed—Br sh Pierce, for Portland.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—Cleared—Br sh Shaughnessy.

ANTWERP, April 21.—Arrived—Br sh Bay of Biscay, from Portland.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Entered—Sch Wm. Nelson, for Portland.

May 2.—Arrived—Br sh Germania, from Portland via Cork.

SYDNEY.—Arrived to April 21—Ger bk Eureka, for Portland.

Up—Br sh QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—Br sh Portland.

SPOKEN.

March 20, position not stated, Br sh Victoria, Antwerp, for San Francisco, steering NW; April 4, 80 N, 40 W, Br sh Jane Sprott, for London.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

N. P. common	23½	Western Union	80½
N. P. Preferred	45¾	Pacific Mail	35½
O. & M. Stock	29½	Northwestern	107
Or. Imp. Stock	20¼	Northwestern pfd	132
Or. Imp. Bonds	65	New York Central	119½
C. R. & N. Stock	79	Erie	29¾

O. R. & N.—78, 78½, 79, 79¼, 79¾, 79⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Western Union	80¾	Pacific Mail	35½
Transcontinental	19	O. R. & N.	79⅝

ASTORIA TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER.

Day.	First. Time.	Ft.	Second. Time.	Ft.	Third. Time.	Ft.
5	2:13 A	6.6	10:08 P	7.4	3:21 A	1.2
6	2:59	6.7	10:45	8.0	4:28	1.0
7	11:17	7.1	11:33	8.5	5:25	0.8
8	0:08 P	7.4	1:33	9.0	6:23	0.6
9			0:54	7.3	7:16	0.4
10	0:26 A	9.2	2:07	7.3	8:08	0.2
11	0:58	9.2	2:11	7.3	8:58	0.1
12	1:30	9.1	2:48	7.2	9:52	0.0

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON HOUSE.

S C Iverson, San Pran
M Reinhart, do
E Kennedy-Sabre st, SF
W Rinder, San Pran
A Denshaw, do
Robert Patient, San Pran

CLARENDON.

T Hancock, Oregonia
J T Berry, do
W H Perry, Dallas
G Smith, do
O [illegible] do
O D Dustman, Cornwall
W Gallogett, do
Mrs Vedder, Mexico
G Munroe, S F
J Quigl[illegible] & wf, S F
J P Merrifield, U S R M
C F Fillcoat & wf, S F
O Cleveland & son, do
Mrs Ivans & ch, Los Angeles

ONE DOLLAR.

W Alone, Oak Point
L F Pattie, Salem
S Binns, McMinnville
H T[illegible]nse, New Mexico
J Q H [illegible], do
J Taylor, Walla Walla
J Bishop, Dallas
J T Pool, St Louis
G W N Bliss, Astoria
E Hart, do
S Marick, Vancouver
J Nichols, do
G W Sanford, do
S Raymond, SF
G Quaglin, Gilt View
C Stair, S F
G Mitchell, S F
F Hoover, Skamokawa
W H Crockett, Dalles
W D Gunning, Vancouver

QUINCY HOUSE.

W P Gray, Ainsworth
Jos Clark, do
H G Judson, Cedar Alley
D H Appleton, Oakville
D H Stevens, La Creole, W T
W D Hexter, Forest Grove
E H Vaughn, Vermont
S N Wade, Oregon
J H Johnson & wf, N Y
Miss Watkins
J T Dimick & fm, Idaho
W A Daily, Smithtown
A P Parrett, St Paul
J F Bowler, Glencoe
J H Seltzer, Seattle
Mrs Atkinson, Kalama
W H Allen, Gastville Jo
J A Wasker, O R & N Co
T S Schastin, Oregon
G M Kitsch, do
J F Davis & wf, N Carolina
S J Markham, Los Angeles
B Whittaker, Prineville
Mrs Shaw, Scio
John Britton, O R & N Co
Wm Alsang, Chicago
Chas Meeker, Pleasant Hill
E Williams, do
H F Rinne, St Helens
G H Pearson, do
E E Gray, do
L Decker, do
Miss Vanorse, do
J M Kelly, Oakland
J L Cartwright, Walla W

J A McIntosh, Scio
George Schiff, Salem
D M Mansfield, do
R A Terger, St Louis
Spencer C Dean, Hillsboro

S Beck, Salem
C Pender, do
M Kinney, Silverton
Mrs Smith & son, do
W Carter, Silverton
W Wilson, Victor
W T Tucker, Chemawa
J Repton, Harrisburg
L F Jones, SF
G Hart, SF
J Bowles, SF
C Hall, Portland
Miss Hall, do

J Schultz, Sumpter
J Chatterton, do
J Lombard, Ethel
J Fowler, Olympia
J Deniker, Eureka
T S Wright, Siuslaw
T B Read, do
W Irwin, Burlington
W L Harvey, Irving
C Lenard, do
D D Eyland, Eugene
H Noordtzij, Oakville
H D Eaton, do
W Hosler, Independence
D C Davis, Chicago
J Murphy, do
E M Parker, do
G Sunderland, do
J P Cotten, Lebanon

Mrs Sherwood, Salem
C Rawlay, Albany
Mrs J H Craighead, Eugene City
Mrs J C Craighead, do
Mrs J H Craighead, do
T W Findley, Eugene City
J Dewey, do
G Crandall, do
C H Davis & son, do
L Scrogin, do
O Stewart, Junction City
J Poppleton, do
H J Barnes, do
J Hamilton, do
C Potter, Brownsville
O Caldwell, do
B Hunt, Grass Valley
W L Sutherlin, do
A Davis & son, do
W H Powell, do
J Bowles, do

Mrs Burns & d, S Pran
Miss Speck, do
Miss Rice, do
Mrs Lucchini, Hamilton
W F Lasher, Fremont
W M Levitt, do
C F Phillips, do
A Boyton, do
A Jacobson & ch, do
C S Chrisbell's, do
W Hamilton & wf, do

E E Powell, Eugene City
W P Jones, do
C Westerfield, do
J G Spencer, Albany
H Kaiser, Spring Valley
J S Lawson, do
G S Lessor, Scio
A G Hendricks, do
A Brock, do
A J Lucas, do
C H Brock, do
Mrs Boone & son, do
Mrs Hamilton, do

C H Dodson, Eugene City
C L Reed, Eugene
E W Wallace, do
E H Hoffman, do
H Kaiser, Spring Valley
Mrs Kaiser, do
George Foster, do
Mrs Foster, do
A Abbott, do
R Burton, do
J Gregory, do
Geo Tweedale, do
Geo Powell, do
A Chapman, do
W Powell, do
J Powell, do
W Sawyer, Eugene City
J Sawyer, do
D Sawyer, do
Mrs Sawyer, do
Miss Sawyer, do
Miss Sawyer, do
Miss

H. W. S.

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING MAY 6 1884

THE DEATH PENALTY

The letter published in another place which protests against the execution of Murray the murderer is in effect only a plea for the remission of penalties for crime. It is indeed conceded that Murray ought to be imprisoned for life, but the same argument of love that would rescue him from the gallows would take him out of the penitentiary also. We are to make things pleasant for criminals and by our benevolence to them can their souls and fill them with sweetness and light, who of course we must not be so hard on them as to shut them up in prison, and so incarceration for life why it is monstrous! When a man commits a crime and the penalty begins to pinch him, he feels sorry of course. According to the notions of the visionary humanitarian, it is cruelty wrong to punish him. He is an angel only his glory has been a little obscured let him go, upon his promise of reform. It is needless to say that this noun never can prevail so long as man is man. The law of our being, as well as the law of society is more rational and just. It deals with man as he is and not with man as an impossible being and in his glorified nature. It enforces a law never yet repealed which declares that the wrong doer he shall surely die. This law of God—or if the expression is not to be objected to in these days of human wisdom this law of nature—enforces itself daily in a thousand ways. No transgressor can escape it. The man has choice of obedience and life or disobedience and death. The argument for Murray is: Let us shut him up and reform him. Put him in prison for life and make a good man of him. The argument defeats itself. If you expect to reform him why imprison him for life. It is more vindictiveness the very quality so loudly denounced in connection with enforcement of legal penalties to immure a good man in a prison all his days because he once committed a crime. Therefore, if you have no right to hang him you have no right to keep him in prison after he professes contrition repentance and reformation. Society, fortunately has an instinct of preservation an instinct confirmed by experience which rejects these slip-shod notions of the methods proper to be employed in punishing criminals and preventing crime. Laws in former days were in many cases severe and even cruel but all civilized nations have reformed their old criminal codes mitigating the severity of penalties in nearly all cases except those of murder. Because the laws once punished minor offences with death we are not to abolish the death penalty for the greatest of crimes. Some of our states have been trying the experiment of abolishing capital punishment but the result can by no means be said to justify it. Maine and Wisconsin dropped the death penalty, and murders increased. Maine has restored it and Wisconsin itself has not probably will. It is noteworthy that where the death penalty is not rigidly enforced there is the greatest number of murders. Cincinnati had not witnessed an execution for years and her riot was provoked by the fact that two dozen murderers were lying at the time in her jails. In England where the death penalty is sternly enforced murders are not as rife as in America. Where the death penalty does not exist or where it is loosely enforced because ignorance or venality or a squibby state all don't to sit in the jury box there we find murders increase until at last mobs and lynch law compel a return to severe and swift justice. The great mass of mankind have a wholesome dread of the gallows and that the death penalty does not deter all men from murder is no more surprising than it is that fear of the penitentiary does not extinguish the whole race of pickpockets burglars and horse thieves. Prompt trial and swift execution of the death penalty is the sharpest and best mid came to cure a cutthroat the grave is a prison more frightful to the ordinary assassin than even the living death of life imprisonment whose cell is never so dark that it is not lit up to that ray of hope we call executive pardon. Shakespeare sketched with truthful hand the horror discovered on the average mind by the death penalty when he wrote

> The weariest and most loathed worldly life
> That age ache penury and imprisonment
> Can lay on nature is a paradise
> To what we fear of death

Shakespeare sounded human nature deeply on this as on all other subjects more deeply than do those who affirm that because the death penalty does not deter some men from murder it is a not deter any possible murderers from or me and that therefore we would do well to dismantle the gallows

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Comparatively few persons are interested in the jealousies and bickerings of aspirants for the bonanza offices of this county. Therefore sympathy is not general for those who are agonizing because this man was nominated for sheriff or that man was not nominated for clerk. For an independent movement that will command respect there must be a wider basis. It must have a principle for its foundation. On former occasions many republicans in this county have voted independently with a view chiefly of sending independent men to the legislature. Between those genuine independents who act for a principle and the so called kickers, who are enraged chiefly because the paying offices have not been distributed to their liking there is a wide difference. This time the republican legislative ticket is tolerably satisfactory to the real independents of the party. It contains the names of quite a number of men who have been identified with the efforts of the independents of the county for years past. Some of the candidates are men of marked ability and fitness and the remainder are at least average citizens in point of intelligence and character. This ticket will get the support of nearly all republicans who have on former occasions acted with the independents. It may not receive the support of a class who have always stood resolutely for the party when they have had its favors, though its work was much less worthy of support than now. But does THE OREGONIAN, it is asked, pretend to be ignorant that the ticket was nominated by the ring? Good friends, for a dozen years THE OREGONIAN has been telling you this very thing and most of you have been its enemies because it has told you so. What you have just found out is therefore no new revelation to it. For many years it has lived in the broad light of a fact which you now hail as a discovery and it has grown somewhat tired by long familiarity of a thing which you are just now opening your eyes upon through perception of the fact that the bonanza offices are too few to go round. Many wanted these offices and so the ring had to make a choice. Men upon whom the choice of the ring fell in former years were not so favored this time, and so they have concluded that the ring is even worse than THE OREGONIAN ever painted it.

Some of the Blaine organs have the frailty of making a general indication from one example. Under the captivating headline Rhode Island for Blaine, the New York *Tribune* prints a dispatch announcing that a town in the state has elected two Blaine men to the state convention, but that a resolution of instructions was voted down. The decent from the claim of the headline to the facts is precipitous in the extreme. It is this power of bold generalization which makes papers advocating Mr Blaine's nomination the terror of the canvass arithmetician.

The revulsion at the disclosures made over the oleomargarine frauds in New York has resulted in the passage of a rather extreme measure. The new law absolutely prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, the manufacture, or any of the substitutes for butter. The manufacturers of oleomargarine declare that such a measure is unconstitutional, and they will fight it in the courts.

REVENUE REFORM

An important movement has begun in Massachusetts and also in Minnesota in the interest of revenue reform. In Massachusetts the movement has the support of leading business and professional men in the different parts of the state who believe that the present enormous surplus in the national revenues is demoralizing and dangerous that it should be cut down without further delay. Nearly three-fourths of the public expenditures fall upon imports and the burden of taxation that is thus laid should be removed from the necessaries of life and not from whisky and tobacco and the policy of taxing imports for the purpose of raising revenue but of obstructing it must be resisted, and must ultimately be abandoned. That trade is obstructed in an unreasonable manner the Boston *Advertiser* says many of these men know from their practical experience under the existing tariff laws. The policy imposed by the United States officials methods worthy of the times of the Star Chamber investigations without evidence or accusations in the form of indictments or action and decision based from mere suspicions. The *Advertiser* which speaks approvingly of the movement does not think its promoters would differ essentially from the manufacturers in regards to practical and judicious revenue reform. It says: We all favor and strengthen existing manufactures. The question is simply how and where to do it the most.

The movement in Minnesota is more definite in favor of free trade. An anti-protective tariff league has been formed which avows its purpose to do earnest work. They have issued an address to the people presenting in a clear and concise manner the reasons for their action. They do not seek to create a new political party nor to disintegrate existing parties but simply to call forth such an emphatic popular demand for revenue reform that neither party will be able to elect to either house of congress a senator or representative who will not vote and honestly and zealously work for reform irrespective of caucus dictation party expediency and the occult influence of a rich and powerful lobby. They believe that the existing tariff taxes should be gradually and systematically reduced until the element of protection is eliminated from them that duties upon imports like all other taxes should be levied for revenue only and only so much revenue should be collected as is necessary for the support of the government economically administered that every business should stand upon its own merits that favoritism should be shown to none that the best way to reduce the $150 000 000 annual surplus in the treasury is to reduce the tax which creates it.

The strength of the movement in Minnesota may be estimated from the fact that the representatives of that state voted to consider the Morrison tariff bill and the district conventions have commended their action. Other states will probably be heard from before congress adjourns. There is no political issue which touches the business interests of the people so closely and vitally as that relating to the tariff and no reform is more needed as revenue reform. The war has been over nineteen years but the people are still bearing the oppressive burdens of war taxes. This tariff adopted to supply the government with means to carry on the war still remains. It has been supplemented long ago by a new tariff, yielding a revenue limited to the needs of the government. President Arthur and congress in his first message to them to the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation and repeated in his annual messages. Congress appointed a commission to revise the tariff which was composed of friends of protection. It made a report recommending a reduction of duties but under a pretence of revising congress passed the war tariff substantially unchanged. The average rate of taxation upon imports is now not less than 47 per cent of their value. This tax is levied on about fifteen hundred articles. It varies from 20 per cent upon diamonds to 75 per cent upon iron and 40 to 115 per cent on woolen goods. It bears heaviest upon those the wealthy have no special use and many of which are a necessary in life.

There has been until recently a substantial agreement in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government. But now men are beginning to ask what a tariff for protection with revenue only as an incident. Senator Brown has stated that he is in favor of protection for the sake of protection and Mr. Blaine broached a scheme a few months ago to perpetuate the war tariff by distributing the surplus revenue among the states. Many republicans believe that the country can be carried for a high protective tariff and a portion of the democratic party in its present view. It is possible that they are right. But the low price of wheat is affecting the people of the western states. To continue to raise wheat at a profit they begin to see that the cost of its export of transportation and of agricultural machinery must be reduced. Upon each of these elements of production the existing tariff imposes its heavy burden of taxation. The movement which has begun in Minnesota and in Massachusetts may not advance fast enough to control the presidential election but there is no much inherent strength in it that it is not surprising the democrats to not adopt it as their favorite issue. There has never been a time when it was easier than it is now to convince the people that taxation is not a source of profit to those who are taxed.

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic ocean—the Savannah left New York in July 1819 and reached Liverpool in twenty six days. The Oregon has recently made herself famous by making the trip from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in six days, ten hours and ten minutes. But it is predicted that the same steamer will reduce the time to six days during the present season and many rival racers are apt to be put upon the course within a year. The Cunard Company already has a formidable competitor for first place in the Aurania and the Etruria and the Umbria will be ready to make even faster time next year. The Anchor line has made changes in the City of Rome which are expected to occasion the Inman Company regret that the steamer was not retained as the favorite of that line. She is 560 feet long is only 119 feet shorter than the Great Eastern and it is thought that she will make the passage in less than six days this season. Besides refitting the Egypt that splendid ship the National line has prepared the America for her first voyage which she will make this month. The North German Lloyds will soon start the Eider as the sister ship of the Lider the Hamburg line will have another new ship ready for next season the French line will start two and if possible three new steamers during the summer the Red Star line has two ships the Noordland and the Westernland already on the sea the Inman line trusts to the City of Chicago to beat the record for 1884 and the White Star line will not allow its prestige to be destroyed. The race of all will be prestige and other new ships will surely bring the time down to six and perhaps less than six days.

The Lewiston *Post Express* says that in the old days when a newspaper or a class of voters professed independence it was responsible to claim that after election all summer it would finally vote the ticket but the third grade of 1884 is quite another breed of dog. Now things have changed. The independents have seen that 10 000 or 15 000 voters acting together can turn the scale in New York and in the nation and there is no doubt about their numbers or their earnestness when they give notice that certain candidates cannot command their support. The Bourbons among the politicians still affect to regard this controlling element as mere kickers who are of no account but there are happily a good many who have learned something from the hard lessons of experience and will manifest their will to confess that it won't do to offend the voters who are to decide the election.

Mr Dorman B Eaton tells inquirer that he and his associates are supported by members of the cabinet as well as the president in their work for reform. The secretary of war and the postmaster general have been so quiet I will be with us if the new state ticket they have selected themselves for the democratic convention is that it was put together in deference to the wishes of the president and cabinet officers. If I will not be one of applicants for reform offices.

Mr Cleveland is now certainly the choice of the democratic voters of Illinois for the presidency. Further than this the returns from the election of delegates to the state convention do not go.

NEW TO-DAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL

WANTED—SITUATION

WANTED—GIRL

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM

FOR RENT—STORE

TWENTY FIVE SHARES

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT ROOM

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM

NOTICE—MISS ANNA L. FOSTER

FOR SALE—ONE HALF INTEREST

FOR RENT—NEW AND REMODELED ROOMS

WANTED—A SITUATION

AUCTION SALE—FURNITURE

FOR SALE—A FINE SECOND HAND PIANO

WANTED—A SITUATION

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 320 ACRES

FOR SALE—640 ACRES

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS

FOR SALE—FARMS

FOR SALE—640 ACRES

AFTER THIS DATE I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE

LOST OR MISLAID A PROMISSORY NOTE

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MILCH COW

NOTICE—FRESH IMPORTED SWISS CREAM

DRUGGISTS FOR SALE AT A RARE BARGAIN

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED MAN

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD

I HAVE PURCHASED THE LIVERY STABLE

FOR SALE—

A BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN AND RIVER HOME

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL

WANTED—A SITUATION

WANTED—A SITUATION

WANTED—A SITUATION

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN. GILMAN & CO. GILMAN & CO., Successors.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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A REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, etc., will be held at our Salesroom, 42 First st., cor. Pine, on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE AT SALESROOM, 42 FIRST ST.

THIS DAY!

TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 A.M.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

—AND—

CARPETS

We are requested to dispose of by auction (without reserve)

ON THURSDAY, MAY 8th,

At 10 A.M.,

The Entire Furniture, Carpets and Bedding of the Parties Number Room

AT NO 185½ THIRD STREET,

Between Alder and Morrison streets.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

First and Pine.

Monday and Thursday, Dry Goods.

Wednesday, Real Estate Sales.

Saturday, Tailoring Sale.

IMPORTATION

The fall crop is pouring in from the East, and is daily increasing in volume. We have a full assortment of information about the various lines of goods in stock, and can refer you to different points all over the world.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.,

IMPORTATIONS BY RAIL.

Kennedy's Discovery.

Pierce's Discovery

Pierce's Prescription.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Warner's Safe Cure.

Warner's Tippecanoe.

Jayne's Expectorant.

Carleton's Headache.

Carleton's Kidney.

Carleton's Nervine.

Carleton's Rheumatic.

Carleton's Blood.

Carleton's Liver.

Carleton's Cough.

Carleton's Consumption.

Carleton's Dyspepsia.

Carleton's Catarrh.

Carleton's Diphtheria.

Carleton's Piles.

Carleton's Ague.

Carleton's Scrofula.

Carleton's Erysipelas.

Carleton's Eczema.

Carleton's Female.

Carleton's Malaria.

Carleton's Worm.

Carleton's Asthma.

Carleton's Neuralgia.

Carleton's Fever.

Carleton's Colic.

Carleton's Cholera.

Carleton's Dysentery.

Carleton's Diarrhœa.

Carleton's Cramp.

Carleton's Sore Throat.

Carleton's Sore Eyes.

Carleton's Sore Ears.

Carleton's Sore Mouth.

Carleton's Sore Nipples.

Carleton's Sore Breast.

Carleton's Sore Stomach.

Carleton's Sore Bowels.

Carleton's Sore Kidneys.

Carleton's Sore Bladder.

Carleton's Sore Back.

Carleton's Sore Limbs.

Carleton's Sore Feet.

Carleton's Sore Hands.

Carleton's Sore Arms.

Carleton's Sore Legs.

Carleton's Sore Joints.

Carleton's Sore Muscles.

Carleton's Sore Bones.

Carleton's Sore Skin.

Carleton's Sore Hair.

Carleton's Sore Nails.

Carleton's Sore Teeth.

Carleton's Sore Gums.

Carleton's Sore Tongue.

Carleton's Sore Throat.

Carleton's Sore Lungs.

Carleton's Sore Heart.

Carleton's Sore Liver

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1884

THE PENDING AMENDMENT.

ALBANY, May 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

There are many persons still undecided as to how they will vote on the pending constitutional amendment. I desire to call the attention of your readers to a few of the main reasons why I think it should be adopted. In order to form a correct conclusion, it is necessary for us to lay aside our former prejudices and examine the nature of the right to vote in general. The first question that naturally arises is: From what source does the right to vote come? I shall claim that the right to vote is a natural right inherent in every citizen.

The principles upon which our government was formed may be found in our declaration of independence. I quote the following from it:

"We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

From this quotation we find the opinion of the founders of this government as to the origin of the right of suffrage. We are informed that all men are created equal. The word men, the plural of man, includes all mankind. "So God created man in his own image; male and female created he them." Gen. 1:27. To the creation we have male and female included under the word men. Hence if the declaration is true they were created equal. A course it is evident that the equality referred to is that which pertains to certain unalienable rights, three classes of which are mentioned, to-wit: "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." It was to secure these rights to themselves and their children that the government of the United States was instituted, and it was formed upon that great principle which constitutes the chief corner stone of a republic. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." How, our forefathers declared this principle to be "unalienable." The word unalienable is defined: to be not transferable. This natural inherent right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness cannot be transferred. That being true, the means of securing these rights cannot be transferred. Any law passed with that object in view would be void. A woman as a person becomes a citizen of the United States all these rights attach to his person as a matter of course. We have only one active mode of giving or withholding our consent to the government, and that is by means of the ballot. Of course there is the right to petition, but governments are not obliged to obey such requests. The voice of the people as expressed through the ballot amounts to an order which governments must obey. It is by means of the ballot then that we give or refuse to give our consent to the manner in which we are governed. "The ballot," says Senator Sumner, "is the remedy for our political life, and every citizen who has it in full-armed monitor." Lamartine said: "Universal suffrage is the first truth and only basis of every national republic." As blood is necessary to the life of a human being, so is the ballot necessary to the life of a republic. This being true the question naturally arises: Are there any circumstances under which a person or class of persons may be deprived of this privilege without their consent? I claim that there are no circumstances under which a citizen of this country can be justly deprived of the right to vote without his or her consent, except such cases under the head of reasonable regulations of this right, and which apply to all citizens precisely alike. It was on that ground that Chinese Summer opposed the adoption of the fifteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. He claimed, and justly too, that the right to vote was a matter of course to which the negro was free. There was no need of passing a law affirming a right which already existed. Notice the language of these unanswerable. They did not attempt to create the right to vote. They are as follows:

11. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

15. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any other state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Notice (1)—That the former defines who the citizens are; (2) that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens; (3) that the latter only declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged. No right is created by these amendments. Every right referred to already existed. They only reiterate the fact which was announced a hundred years before, in the Declaration of Independence, viz., that the rights and privileges of citizens to vote are inalienable. They existed not only when the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were adopted, but also when the government was formed. Unless that right existed when the government was formed, no consent could have been given by the governed without which, consent it is plain to be seen from the Declaration itself no government could have been formed of the character contemplated by our forefathers. The right to vote then, is a fundamental right, and one which cannot be sold, given away or transferred in any manner. This was stated by our forefathers in a self-evident truth, over a hundred years ago. Lord Mansfield, a great lawyer in England, said:

"Among all the rights and privileges appertaining unto us, that of having a share in the legislation and being governed by such laws as we ourselves shall native, is the most fundamental and essential, as well as the most valuable, rights and best-loved."

James Madison said:

"Under every view of the subject it seems indispensable that the mass of the citizens should not be without a voice in making the laws which they are to obey, and in choosing the magistrates who are to administer them."

Richard Wallington, a member of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of Cordell vs. Cargill, referring to this subject, says, as cited in Kent Com., 2 Vol.:

"It was declared in Cordell vs. Cargill that the privileges and immunities conceded by the constitution of the United States to citizens in the several states were to be confined to those which were in their nature fundamental and belonged of the right to the citizens of all free governments, such as the right of protection to life, liberty, and to acquire and enjoy property, and to pay no higher impositions than other citizens, and to pass through or reside in the state at pleasure, and to enjoy the elective franchise, according to the regulations of the laws of the state."

There can be no such thing then as a government by the people when one class of the people are forbidden as an equal voice in the affairs of government that all to her closest have. Women have not been permitted in this country to enjoy this right since 1807, at which time she was debarred from voting by an act of the legislature. But notwithstanding this her right to vote has never been abrogated. It has been denied and she has not insisted on the right until within the last forty years. The right exists. No act of congress or any other body can blot it out as long as this remains a republic. It is the vital principle which makes up the right of self government, and it as indelible to-day as it was when the Declaration of Independence was written. It may be said that she has lost the right by the law of nonuser. That is true, but cannot be right exercised or forfeited at all. It is thought by many that woman never had the right to vote, and never did exercise such right. The fact is, as is stated by Hallam, that woman is entitled to the right to vote in England, referred to by Mr. Biddle, quoting Austey (notes upon the form of Great Britain) as to this agency. Before the supreme court of the District of Columbia at the general term of 1871.

"That the rights in question (the right of suffrage) are not incompatible with the legal status of the sex, the following authorities seem to show. On the other hand, there cannot be adduced any one authority against the position that the franchise of the shire and the borough were enjoyed by female 'freeholds' equally with those of the male sex in those cases where the qualification depended on property, and not upon personal status, as such, and not 'tenure,' had the franchise."

The author then quotes a number of authorities, citing examples wherein women had exercised the right to vote in England. In this country she had the right. In New Jersey, until deprived of it by an act of the legislature in 1806, during the presidential election of Adams and Jefferson, they voted generally throughout the state. She was disfranchised in 1807.

It is impossible at this short space to follow the newspaper writers to review to any great extent the history of this question. I think that I have shown that the right to vote is, in a measure, inseparably connected with the right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. Any other theory would result in destruction to a republican form of government. If the right to vote is a mere political privilege, to be conferred or withheld at pleasure by the party in power, it will be but a few years until some one will be advocating the idea of the republican form of voters because of a supposed disqualification; and it could be done if those who oppose woman suffrage on the ground of no right. Let those who have fled from oppression in other lands beware lest by voting against woman suffrage they establish a precedent by which at some future day an opportunity for future party to fasten the chains of political slavery upon them and their children. If you may say that it is inexpedient for women to vote, you may with equal propriety say that it is inexpedient for a German, or Irishman, or Englishman to vote. Expediency cannot enter in to set aside a right which the law would be violated. What person has the right to say to another, "I will rule over you without your consent?" JUSTICE.

VISIONARY HUMANITARIANISM.

A Plea for Hurray by One Who Wants the World to Love and Protect Its Criminals.

PORTLAND, May 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of this date I read an editorial condemning the efforts of certain persons who are seeking to obtain a commutation of the sentence of Murray, now under sentence of death, to imprisonment for life. Fully realizing the enormity of the crime of murder, under any circumstances, and especially in the case of this man, yet, as a very humble member of the community, and of the human race—constituting as it really does one vast brotherhood, whose interest and destiny are so indissolubly linked together—I feel it a duty, and ask of you the privilege of saying a few words in opposition to the old doctrine of "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Certainly Christians, of all others, ought to awake to the enormity of this thing of legally strangling a man—committing legal murder to offset an illegal one. Does it protect his victim, to wreak this kind of vengeance on his assassin? Does it soften the hearts of the survivors? Does it inspire the deep penitence of this murderer? Does it deter others from committing like offenses? Show to the evidence that legal murder has ever checked crime, and thereby lessened the great crime of homicide.

Are not the innocent as well protected in the incarceration of these murderers in seven prisons, which, if the case was unfavorably clicked out of him. All lawyers will attest that the severity of the punishment is not what restrains, but he justice, and certainty of punishment. Punish you could vindictively and cruelly, and a hundred to one you only harden them and make him worse. Christians, for Christ's sake and make him worse. Christians, for Christ's sake and make him worse. Christians, for Christ's sake